The Virginia Gazette and Alexandria Advertiser.

(VOL. I.) THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1790. (No. 43.)

Alexandria Lottery.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

Authoriſed by an Act of Aſſembly, for raiſing the Sum of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied to the Purpoſe of paving certain Streets in the Town of Alexandria.

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	*of*	1000	*is*	1000
1		500		500
3		200	*are*	600
5		100		500
10		50		500
30		20		600
50		10		500
100		8		800
1150		5		5750
	Firſt Blank drawn			40
	Laſt Blank drawn			40
1350	*Prizes,*			10,830
2650	*Blanks—Sum to be raiſed, Expenſes of drawing, &c.*			5170
4000	*Tickets, at 4 Dols. each, are*			16000

When it is conſidered that the Money, ariſing from this Lottery, will be appropriated to Public Uſe, and that all Perſons viſiting or trading to the Town of Alexandria, will derive great Convenience and Advantage from it, the Truſtees are induced to hope that the Undertaking will meet with Encouragement from the Public—more eſpecially, as the Scheme holds forth conſiderable Inducements to Adventurers, there being not two Blanks to a Prize, ſeveral of the Prizes large, and no Deduction to be made—The Truſtees are *Charles Simms, Charles Lee, Richard Conway, William Hunter*, jun. *George Gilpin, Philip Marſteller, William Herbert, Robert T. Hooe, Jeſſe Taylor, William Brown, Thomas Porter, John Fitzgerald, Joſiah Watſon, Ludwell Lee, Buſhrod Waſhington, William Hunter*, ſen. and *John Dundas.*

The Lottery will be drawn on the firſt Monday in Auguſt next; and immediately after, a liſt of the Prizes publiſhed, and the Money paid on demand.

TICKETS may be had of any of the Truſtees, and at moſt of the principal Towns in Virginia and Maryland; and a diſcount allowed of 5 per cent. to thoſe who take 50 or more Tickets, they giving bond with approved ſecurity to pay the Money on or before the laſt Monday in July next.

JUST IMPORTED,

(From FRANCE)

An excellent Aſſortment of

French Merchandiſe

Of the neweſt Faſhions, and to be ſold on Adam's Wharf conſiſting of

CLOTH Stuffs for Ladies and Gentlemen; a Variety of Trinkets, viz. Watches, Buckles, Rings, Buttons of all Sizes, Silver plated Candleſticks, and a great many other Articles too tedious to mention.—Said Merchandiſe will be ſold at the loweſt Prices, for ready Money only, as the Owners intend to ſtay but a ſhort Time here, and are determined to leave the Town in 8 or 10 Days.

Alexandria, May 13, 1790. 3w.

TO BE SOLD,

To the higheſt Bidder, on Friday the 28th inſtant, if fair, if not, the next fair day, for ready Money,

ONE Hundred and Forty ACRES of valuable LAND, adjoining the Town of Alexandria. The ſaid Land is very level, except a beautiful hill on the back part, ſuitable for a country ſeat; high banks on the River, proper for making wharves; a quantity of good meadow-ground, either for timothy or clover. Seven or eight hundred pounds muſt be paid down; for the balance any length of credit, with intereſt, may be had, if required.

ROBERT ALEXANDER.

May 12, 1790. 3w.

BOOT and SHOE MANUFACTORY.

Thomas Stewart

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his Shop from Fairfax-Street to Royal Street, next Door to the Poſt-Office, where he will thankfully receive and execute, to the beſt of his Abilities, any Orders in his Line of Buſineſs that may be given him.

Alexandria, May 6, 1790. (t. f.)

☞ I Will convey to any Man who ſhall come well recommended for his Induſtry and Knowledge in Gardening, and the Culture of Fruit-Trees, a Life-Eſtate, including that of his Wife, in five or ſix Acres of very fertile Land, on the Patowmack, within two Miles of Alexandria; and on very advantageous Terms to the Leſſee: as alſo be at ſome Trouble and Expenſe in procuring him an agreeable Eſtabliſhment in the above Line of Buſineſs. ROGER WEST.

Weſt-Grove, May 13, 1790. 4w.

FOR SALE,

On moderate Terms,

NINE LOTS of GROUND, containing 25 acres each, lying within 3½ miles of Alexandria, on which there are ſeveral beautiful ſituations, one of which in particular commands a view of the Town and River. Said ground is chiefly covered with woods, which renders it more valuable, on account of its nearneſs to Alexandria. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the Lots and know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes. CHARLES HARPER.

May 5, 1790. 3w.

To the PUBLIC.

THE Subſcriber having purchaſed of Mrs. *Ann James*, Widow of Doctor *Thomas James*, for a valuable Conſideration, the genuine Receipt &c. making the celebrated JAMES's WATERS, well known for their Efficacy in many grievous Complaints, he gives this public Notice, that on the firſt of June, or ſome Time in that Month, all Perſons who apply at his Houſe, in Port-Tobacco, Charles County, may be ſupplied with that valuable Medicine.—That no one may look on this as a Deception, the following Affidavit is ſubjoined:

"*Charles County, ſc.*

"THEN *Ann James* perſonally appeared before "me and made oath on the Holy Evangels of Al-"mighty God, to the beſt of her Knowledge, that "the Receipt which ſhe has bargained, ſold, and "delivered to *Ignatius Simpſon*, was left by my "Huſband, and that it is the true Receipt for mak-"ing the celebrated *James's Waters*.—Witneſs my "Hand and Seal, this 30th Day of March, 1790.

"(Signed) B. FENDALL, (Seal.)"

The Benefits received, and Cures made by this valuable Medicine are too well known both in Marylandand Virginia to need a Repetition.

IGNATIUS SIMPSON.

Port-Tobacco, April 29, 1790.

ONE GUINEA REWARD.

STRAYED AWAY, from the ſubſcriber, the 15th of April, *a light bay HORSE*, about 15½ hands high, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead; he trots, paces and canter, about 8 years old; had on when he ſtrayed away, the ring of a ſpancel on his off fore foot. It is ſuppoſed he went towards Aſhby's Gap, where he was bred.—Whoever takes up the ſaid Horſe, and ſecures him ſo that I get him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and if brought home, all reaſonable charges paid.

JAMES IRVIN.

Alexandria, May 13, 1790. t. f.

ECLIPSE,

From Berkeley County Virginia,

Will ſtand at Danby Farm, near the Falls-Church, Fairfax County, and cover mares at *twenty* ſhillings the ſeaſon, or *eight ſhillings* the ſingle leap; the money payable the firſt day of September, in caſh or country produce, at its current value or price at that time.

ECLIPSE is ſeven years old this ſpring, a beautiful dark bay, upwards of fifteen hands high, active, ſtout and well formed; his ſire was old Eclipſe, whoſe high blood and performances were well known; his dam a Bolton mare. Eclipſe has covered three years in Berkeley County, and is remarkable for getting large and active colts, which can be very fully proved by Mr. Robert and Mr. Thomas Rutherford, Mr. Bataille Muſe, Capt. William Brady and many other gentlemen of that county. This horſe will be ſhewn at Alexandria April court, on Monday and Tueſday, which renders any further deſcription unneceſſary.

CHARLES LITTLE.

Danby, April 10, 1790. 6w

BAJAZET

Is in high Perfection, and ſtands at Notley-Hall, the Seat of *H. Rozer*, Eſq; and covers at *Three Pounds* the Seaſon, and *Two and Six Pence* to the Groom. Wheat or corn will be taken in Payment, if delivered any Time in December.

BAJAZET is a fine black, with a few gray Hairs, 8 Years old, upwards of 15 Hands high, remarkably bony, active, ſtrong, and ſpirited. He was got by the Arabian, out of as full-blooded a Mare as any in the State. Her Pedigree may be ſeen at any Time, and, if required, will be atteſted. Good Paſturage for Mares, *gratis*, under a good Fence; but Eſcapes and Accidents muſt be at the Riſk of the Owners.

NICHOLAS CRAYCRAFT, Manager.

March 31, 1790.

☞ CASH for RAGS.

The higheſt Price is given at the Printing-Office for *clean Linen* and *Cotton Rags*.—No Arguments, it ſhould ſeem, would be neceſſary to induce the Holders of this, to *them*, *worthleſs Article*, to exchange it for the moſt *valuable* one; eſpecially when, by ſo doing, they will not only promote their own Intereſt, but encourage American Manufactures.

EXTRACTS *from the* PROCEEDINGS *of the* HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES *of the* UNITED STATES.

WEDNESDAY, February 24, 1790.

IN committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury.—Mr. Benſon in the chair.—The aſſumption of the State Debts under conſideration.

Mr. Sedgwick obſerved that there was another very important light in which the ſubject might be viewed, viz. the probable conſequence which would flow from the mode or modes which might be adopted, for the diſcharge of the ſtate debts. If, ſaid he, they are left on the ſhoulders of the ſtate legiſlatures, the citizens will be very unequally burdened, to diſcharge demands which they will reaſonably conſider as unjuſt. This will create or continue invidious diſtinctions between ſtates and their citizens. It will further promote a ſpirit of emigration among the ſtates, which ſuffer the moſt, which will encreaſe the load on thoſe who ſhall remain behind, and, finally, render it intolerable.

There was, he further obſerved, an evil yet unmentioned, of a nature infinitely more malignant and dangerous—that principle of hoſtility, which, from this ſtate of things, would be unavoidable, between the national and ſtate governments; for it was eaſy to foreſee that the ſources of revenue, over which the two kinds of government had a concurrent contract, would be ſeized on by each, to the oppreſſion of the people and the diſcouragement of induſtry. That hence would enſue a war of legiſlation, aided on each ſide, by partizans made active by the powerful incentives of ſelf-intereſt; for there would exiſt an obvious oppoſition of intereſt, between the national and the State creditors. That in ſuch a ſtate of confuſion, the intereſt of both would probably be injured, and the very being of the government brought into danger.

The States, for their own ſakes, would put their debts on a footing as reſpectable as poſſible: To do this, they muſt have recourſe to direct taxes, and to duties of exciſe. The former would be found inadequate to the purpoſe, and, carried to any conſiderable degree, would be oppreſſive, unpopular, and might be dangerous. If exciſes were tried, the advantages of commerce would be rendered very unequal in different States: Hence would ariſe a motive for transferring mercantile capitals from one State to another. And he aſked, whether in this way there was any reaſonable foundation to hope that we ſhould become or continue a nation?

Mr. Sedgwick further obſerved, that he ſuppoſed no one would imagine that by the adoption of a national government, any additional ability, in regard to the collection of taxes, was given to thoſe of the States: That it would be unneceſſary to remind gentlemen in how diſgraceful a ſituation the ſecurities of the States now were—conſtantly fluctuating, and ſhrinking from the graſp of the public creditor, they afforded only a profit and employment to an army of ſpeculators, roaming from town to town and from village to village, purchaſing of the needy holder, in the moment of diſappointment, when the market was low, and ſelling again when it riſes.

On the other hand, ſaid Mr. Sedgwick, the advantages of the oppoſite policy are manifeſt and certain—It will make this government the centre of the wiſhes and and affections of the property of the country—and enable the government by its riches to pay for theſe advantages, in the encouragement it will afford to induſtry and to every uſeful improvement and occupation—It will terminate in the ſuppreſſion of direct taxes—It will aboliſh invidious diſtinctions between States and their citizens—It will fix the value of the State ſecurities and bring them into operation as a circulating medium—It will give opportunity to the States to attend to the improvement of their internal police, and will, more than any other meaſure I have contemplated, conſtitute us, in fact, a nation, a great, flouriſhing and happy people.

He concluded by obſerving, that ſhould any number of the States fund their debts, which at this very time was attempting by ſome, the difficulties in the attainment of this deſirable object would be greatly encreaſed.

THURSDAY, February 25.

In committee of the whole—The aſſumption of the State Debts ſtill under conſideration.

Mr. White ſaid he felt himſelf rather in a diſagreeable ſituation when he roſe to oppoſe a propoſition which was countenanced by ſo many reſpectable patrons. He thought the original propoſition on the table would however be leſs exceptionable by the adoption of the amendment propoſed by his colleague, (Mr. Madiſon) becauſe it would remove ſome of the difficulties that would otherwiſe would reſult from it.

In ſtating his objections, he remarked, that if he underſtood the meaning and force of the propoſition, it would have this effect, that the States who have made exertions, and nearly paid the whole of the proportion of their federal debt, ſhould, notwithſtanding, contribute to the payment of the delinquences of others; this appeared to him to be unjuſt. To have a right view of the matter, none of the States could properly be conſidered as creditors of the Union, unleſs they had contributed in a

greater degree than was required of them, in proportion to their wealth and number of citizens. To illuſtrate this argument, he would ſuppoſe that the proportion of the expenſe for Maſſachuſetts and Virginia ſhould each be 10,000000, then if Maſſachuſetts ſhall advance 15,000000 ſhe would be a creditor for 5,000000, whereas if Virginia ſhould have advanced no more than the 10,000000, then ſhe would have paid no more than her juſt proportion, and could have no demand on the Union. Again, if ſhe had advanced no more than 8,000000 ſhe would juſtly owe 2,000000, which Congreſs could not aſſume to pay without injury to the other. He therefore thought it juſt, that whatever ſum might appear on the liquidation of the account to have been advanced by a State beyond its equal proportion, that that ſhould be aſſumed by the Union, and no other. He had alſo an objection to the amendment, by which a door was to be opened for all claims; this might induce the States to bring forward claims whereby the public debt might be unduly encreaſed. For the States generally thinking themſelves creditors, it would create a jealouſy, and there would be a general ſearching for and admitting of claims, to the great injury of the Union. This inconvenience he thought would reſult.

Other inconveniences might proceed from this circumſtance; in ſome of the States the creditors might refuſe to accept the propoſal: He thought this would be the caſe in Virginia, becauſe in that State their debts were well funded at 6 per cent. and the intereſt regularly paid; ſuppoſing this event to take place, what would be the conſequence? The State of Virginia would have to levy taxes to pay this intereſt, and at the ſame time contribute to pay that of other States; difficulties might ariſe on this ground that to him appeared ſerious.

It appeared to be the intention of the Houſe to fund all the debt, and to make no arrangement for the diſcharge thereof; this he could not approve of. Perpetuating a public debt, he did not conceive advantageous to any country.

Gentlemen ſeemed dazzled with the ſplendor of Great Britain, ſuppoſing her proſperity is owing to her debts; but the reverſe is the caſe—it was her peculiar circumſtances which enabled her to ſupport her debts—that her wealth and power were owing to the ſpirit and induſtry of her inhabitants—to her natural advantages of ſoil, climate, and ſituation, and to the great ſecurity of property under a free conſtitution; that, however, were he an Engliſhman, he would tremble for the event: Sure he was, that at a period not very remote, the nation muſt ſink under the weight of the debt, or it muſt be wiped out with the ſponge to the ruin of thouſands.

The ſame conſequence might follow the perpetuation of the debt in theſe States, though the period might be more remote. If the States were left to themſelves they would purſue meaſures to extinguiſh the debts; this was an object deſirable to accompliſh.

The State of Virginia he knew had extinguiſhed more than 2,000000 of dollars of her public debt. But Virginia was not alone, there were other States, he believed, that had alſo effected a conſiderable diminution of their debts.

It had been urged, he ſaid, as an argument in favour of the meaſure, that unleſs theſe debts were aſſumed, ſome of the States would be induced to lay exciſes, and thereby put it out of the power of the government to raiſe money from that ſource; but the exciſe and the impoſt would not do; no adequate proviſion for the payment of the intereſt could be drawn from theſe ſources. The Secretary had propoſed to raiſe the duty on various articles; but his calculations did not reach a proviſion for the State debts; he had only contemplated thoſe of the Union. How then were the State debts to be provided for? Would Congreſs levy a land tax? As to raiſing the impoſt, it was a meaſure he dreaded; as the duties now ſtood he believed there were no attempts to evade them by ſmuggling. But if they were raiſed, the reverſe would take place; and if the people once became habituated to ſmuggling, it would be impoſſible at any future day to reform them, even by lowering of the duties. With reſpect to direct taxes, he wiſhed the committee to conſider how that would be reliſhed throughout the Union: He thought it would be contrary to the general ſenſe of the people. When they accepted the Conſtitution, it is true they knew it contained a power to levy taxes; but it was not expected that this power would be exerciſed in the preſent ſituation of the country. It would leſſen the influence of the States: They would be reduced a degree lower than they ſhould be, while at the ſame time the general government would be elevated on their ruin. This would be unjuſt and impolitic. The freedom and happineſs of America depended as eſſentially on the State governments as the general government—perhaps more ſo. It was an interference between a State and its citizens; and attaching them to the general government without the conſent of the State.

It had been ſaid, by a gentleman from New-York, that it was eaſier for one body to draw forth the reſources of the community than for a diſtinct number of legiſlatures—this was true: but he aſked if it would be adminiſtered on the principles of freedom and independence. Congreſs may be properly the ſupreme council, but not the ſupreme legiſlature of the United States. Their legiſlative powers were circumſcribed and confined to particular objects. Becauſe it might be more convenient, it did not follow that Congreſs ſhould for that reaſon exerciſe ſuch authority.

It had been urged as a reaſon for the aſſumption of theſe debts, that the continental ſecurities had in general been purchaſed at low rates, and had centered principally in populous cities—and that the people would not be ſatisfied to pay taxes for them, and have their money continually drawn into theſe cities, unleſs the State debts were adopted, whereby the taxes would go back again into the remote parts of the country.

He ſaid he was ſenſible that the people would very ill brook the payment of taxes, when they ſaw the amount flow into the hands of a few individuals. That he had mentioned this in a former debate, and which would have been remedied, had a mode, which he thought equitable to render them diffuſive, been adopted. But the meaſure was overruled; the preſent he thought unjuſt, and therefore could not agree to it.

It had been ſaid that the legiſlature of South Carolina had declined making proviſion for her creditors, in expectation that Congreſs would aſſume her debts. He did not doubt the intelligence; but how the legiſlature of a State could conceive that Congreſs would aſſume to pay her debts was to him extraordinary—ſure he was that Congreſs had never expreſſed ſuch an idea, and he hoped that things had not yet taken that turn, that whatever was deviſed in the cabinet, ſhould be agreed to in the legiſlature. —No regard, therefore, ought to be paid to what South Carolina had done.

But a gentleman from Maſſachuſetts ſuppoſed that it would not leſſen the influence of the State governments; that, on the contrary, it would be an advantage to them. That it was an old doctrine, out of debt, out of danger—But the meaſure did not place the States out of debt—they were ſtill to pay it—the means of payment being only put into other hands. Sir, ſaid he, if I was indebted on an open account, and I remained in poſſeſſion of my eſtate, and was able to pay it, would it be any advantage to me to give my creditor a mortgage on my land, and put him into the immediate poſſeſſion of the profits of my eſtate? Is the caſe not applicable? we do not propoſe to pay the debts of the States but with their property. Is this conferring any favour? Surely not.

He would propoſe, in order to bring the matter to a point, that the aſſumption of the State debts ſhould be confined to ſuch parts only as appeared to be a ſurpluſage that any State ſhall have advanced beyond its juſt and equal proportion of the expenſes incurred in the defence of the common rights of America. This ſurpluſage to be aſcertained on a liquidation of the account.

[*To be continued.*]

PARIS March 4.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

A DECREE paſſed for encreaſing the pay of the army. Each *private* is to receive, from the 1ſt of May next, an addition of 32 *deniers* to his preſent pay. Twelve *deniers* make a French *ſou*; this augmentation amounts, therefore, to two *ſous* and an half and one-twentieth per man, per diem.

SATURDAY MARCH 6. A letter from Mr. NECKAR on the ſtate of the Finances was read to the Aſſembly. The contents were far from being agreeable. In the firſt place, the Members had the mortification to find that the nation was in danger of loſing a Miniſter in whom the general confidence was placed; for he informed the Aſſembly that his health was ſo greatly impaired, that he muſt ſoon withdraw himſelf from the fatigue of public affairs, and go to *Bruges*, *Spa*, or ſome other place, to drink the waters. But that before he quitted his then exalted but painful ſituation, he wiſhed to ſpeak ſome comfort to the Aſſembly, by ſhewing that there was good ground for a hope that the finances of the country would again appear in a flouriſhing ſtate. But leſt the hopes of the nation ſhould be too ſanguine on this head, Mr. Neckar informed the Aſſembly, that it was ſtill in a ſtate of diſtreſs and embarraſſment, which might become critical, if effectual reſources were not ſoon diſcovered.

According to his calculations, the Treaſury muſt receive an additional ſupply of upwards of Two Hundred Millions of Livres (or about 8, 750, 000l ſterling) to be enabled to make good all charges upon it to the end of the year 1790.

Mr. NECKAR obſerved, that if things could go on quietly, and without any violent ſhock, until the beginning of 1791, the State would be out of danger.

EXETER, (*N. H.*) April 14.

Extract of a letter dated Marietta, (Ohio River) March 10.

"The Indians have been very peaceable in this quarter ſince Auguſt laſt, no perſon has been moleſted within two hundred miles of this ſince that time.—About five hundred miles below they are continually doing miſchief, and, in my opinion, nothing ſhort of the ſword will ever ſtop the infernal barbarity of the Shawaneſe and Wabaſh tribes.—The winter has been very mild—Our ſurveyors have juſt returned from the extreme parts of the purchaſe, their accounts of the land are very favourable.—We have had very little ſnow, not more than three inches at any one time.—Our ſettlement has now become ſo ſtrong that we are under no apprehenſion of being diſturbed the enſuing ſeaſon by the ſavages.—We are making very large improvements, and expect to raiſe plentiful ſupplies of corn and other proviſions for the next year.—Settlers come on full as faſt as in for the intereſt of the company, and if more had come on laſt fall we ſhould have met with difficulty in procuring proviſions for them.—So great has been the demand for corn, wheat, tobacco, butter, pork, &c. to ſupply the Spaniards at New-Orleans, that the rich ſettlements in Weſtmoreland and Waſhington counties, are almoſt drained of proviſions. Theſe articles have riſen 60 per cent. ſince laſt October—Corn is now 3s. 6d. and flour 30s. per barrel.

"You aſk me my opinion about your moving here—I adviſe you to do it moſt ſeriouſly—for with the ſame exertions that you make in New-England you would raiſe produce to double the amount you do there, and have no taxes for ſeveral years: But let me adviſe you before you move, to come on and ſee for yourſelf, for that which appears to me a temperate and delightful climate, may ſtrike you very differently; and although I think it the moſt healthy and agreeable part of America, you may, on ſeeing it, be of a contrary opinion. This you may depend on, that almoſt every account publiſhed in New-England (whether in favour or againſt the country) has been highly exaggerated, and if you wiſh to have a tolerably juſt idea, you muſt take the middle line, and neither believe it to be a barren waſte or a perfect paradiſe—It has undoubtedly its advantages and diſadvantages.—To balance our luxuriant ſoil, we are far from ſea ports, and although our produce may be ſent down to New-Orleans for a trifling charge, yet it is very expenſive obtaining our neceſſary ſupplies of foreign articles. From Philadelphia or Baltimore we pay 26s. per hundred for tranſportation. The produce of an acre is, on an average, of corn 60 buſhels—wheat 25—rye 30 and barley 50.—As to the marvellous accounts of the productions of this country, ſuch as the growth of ſilk gowns, &c. (you mention as publiſhed with you) I ſhall only obſerve, they appear to be the productions of your *little wits*, and are beneath the notice of a man of common ſenſe."

NEW-YORK, May 10.

Extract of a letter from London, March 22.

"The beings which we Britons agree to call great men, may be likewiſe called very inconſiſtent men. Edmund Burke during the whole American war, was a ſtrenuous advocate for liberty, the flowery panegyriſt of the Congreſs; gloried in the reſiſtance of the Tranſatlantic Britons, and is at preſent one of the moſt conſpicuous figures in the proſecution of Governor Haſtings for cruel, oppreſſive, and tyrannical proceedings. Yet, ſtrange to tell, this great liberty-man, with all his powerful harangues in defence of the rights of man, with all his eloquence in favour of the haraſſed ſons of India, has lately thought proper to ſtigmatize the National Aſſembly of our Gallic neighbours as an *infamous and bloody democracy*.

"A gentleman in this city, who is a kind of humouriſt, has a very curious fire-ſcreen made only of paper, paſted on wood, which he avers coſt him preciſely four hundred and fifteen pounds ſterling. On it are paſted all the lottery tickets he ever bought, which all proved blanks.

"A moſt extraordinary circumſtance happened to the Swift, a South-Sea whaler, now lying at Shadwell dock.—When in thoſe ſeas, ſhe was going on with a gentle breeze at the rate of four miles an hour, and the helmſman ſuddenly called out that he could not ſteer. On hoiſting a boat out to examine the rudder, a large fiſh was diſcovered faſtened to the ſtern by a prodigious horn. The fiſh was with difficulty cut away, but a part of the horn ſtill remains, for the inſpection of the curious, in the Swift's ſtern. It ſeems theſe fiſh make perpetual war, together with the ſword-fiſh, &c. againſt the whales, for one of which ſhe muſt have miſtook the above ſhip, upon which ſhe darted with ſo much fury. This horned ſea-monſter has never been caught, but often ſeen by navigators in the South-Seas."

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.

Extract of a letter from Louiſville, Kentucky, March 14.

"In theſe remote parts of the American wilderneſs we are ſtill happy to think ourſelves ſubjects, and under the protection of the Atalantic States. How ſhould we do otherwiſe? Are we not your children and connected with you by every tie of conſanguinity and friendſhip? There are no oceans to divide us, no contrariety of intereſts, no diſſimilarity of language. We are told that perſons amongſt you from hence have intimated that this country does not reliſh a connection with the old ſtates. Be aſſured the idea is falſe and unſupported, and the perſon here would, I might ſay, be execrated who would ſuggeſt an idea of independence. In one word, nothing will ſeparate this Weſtern Territory from the Union but wrong meaſures at home. Let wiſdom and ſage experience ſit at the helm, and all is ſafe; it is both our intereſt and our honour to be united to you. It is true, the harmonizing *ſuch an empire* is one of the boldeſt experiments that has ever been made by man; but as we have ſtruck out a new track in other things, why may we not do the ſame in cementing a republic in peace and good underſtanding, which bids fair to be by far the moſt extenſive of any upon the globe?

WINCHESTER, May 12.

From the KENTUCKY GAZETTE, of April 5.

By a gentleman who arrived in town (Lexington) this day, and who is juſt down the Ohio, we are informed, that on Friday laſt, about ten miles above the mouth of the Scioto, he was attacked by the ſavages, but luckily five boats appearing in ſight, they did not purſue him, but turned their atten-

tion to the other boats, one of which fell into their hands, having first been abandoned by the people on board. Their was one man killed in the first-mentioned boat, and several horses killed and wounded.

ALEXANDRIA, May 20.

On Saturday last arrived here, in 60 Days from Havre-de-Grace, the Ship Liberty, Capt. Le Boutteillier. In her came Passengers 120 French Emigrants.

Capt. Farrell, of the Ship Ann, who arrived here a few Days ago, spoke the following Vessels, viz.—On the 21st of March, the Brig Hope, John Thompson, in Lat. 43:50, N. Long. 26:00, W. from Cape-Fear to Bilboa; out 21 Days—all well——On the 9th of April, Brig Minerva, Burns, Lat. 38:20, N. Long. 57:00, W. from this Port to Lisbon; out 11 Days—all well——And on April 25th, Brig Mary, Scales, from this Port to Liverpool, Lat. 37:00, N. Long. 68:00, W.—out 4 Days from the Capes.

"Died, the 18th Instant, Mr. JOHN SAUNDERS, an Inhabitant of this Place. To say that the People of Alexandria have sustained, by this lamentable Event, a heavy Misfortune, would only be expressive of the general Sentiment. The most remarkable Trait in his Character, and which was uniformly conspicuous in the whole Tenor of his Conduct, was a Disposition to be useful within the Sphere of his social Intercourse. His Qualifications were not only those of an ingenious Architect, but of a Mind well informed, and a Judgment unrestrained by any inordinate Affection.

"His Sufferings, arising from a painful inflammatory Disease, he bore with the Fortitude of a Christian; and his Composure and Resignation, under the Anticipation of an approaching Dissolution, were *strikingly* emblematical of an APPROVING CONSCIENCE."

To the PRESIDENTS and COMMISSIONERS of TRADE at BOURDEAUX.

Paris, 8th March, 1790.

GENTLEMEN,

IT is with the utmost pleasure we felicitate our Constituents and Fellow-Citizens on account of the calm which has taken place of the tempest with which they were threatened. Of this we have the most satisfactory and pleasing proof.—You will readily conceive it, Gentlemen, from the copy of a decree, passed this day at noon, unanimously, and without debate. Never was the unanimity of the National Assembly more conspicuous; and we take the earliest opportunity of despatching to you the intelligence.

We are, with respect,
Gentlemen,
Your most humble,
And most obedient servants,
CORBUN,
BECHADE-CASAUX.

Decree of the National Assembly, concerning the French Colonies. Passed Monday 8th of March, 1790. Transmitted, in Manuscript, by M. Nairac, one of the Deputies from this city to the National Assembly.

THE National Assembly, taking into consideration the Addresses and Petitions of the commercial and manufacturing towns, the Memorials received from St. Domingo and Martinique, addressed to them by the Minister of the Marine, and the representations of the Deputies from the Colonies—

DECLARE that, viewing the Colonies as a part of the French Empire, and desirous that they should enjoy the benefits of the happy revolution which has been accomplished here, they, nevertheless, never meant to include them in the Constitution which they have established for the Kingdom, and to subject them to laws which might be incompatible with their local and particular interests.—WHEREFORE, They have decreed, and do decree, as follows:

1st. Each Colony is authorised to make known its wishes with respect to a Constitution, a Legislature, and that administration of the Government which may be most conducive to its prosperity, and the happiness of its inhabitants; provided they conform to those general principles which bind the Colonies to the Mother-Country, and ensure the preservation of their respective interests.

2d. In those Colonies where there are Colonial Assemblies, freely chosen by the Citizens and acknowledged by them, these Assemblies shall be permitted to make known the wishes of the Colony: In those Colonies where there are no such Assemblies, they shall be immediately formed, in order to exercise the same privileges.

3d. The King shall be petitioned for permission to circulate in each Colony an instruction from the National Assembly, containing 1st. The means of establishing Colonial Assemblies in those Colonies where there are none. 2d. The general principles to which the Colonial Assemblies shall conform in the plans which they shall offer.

4th. The plans prepared in the said Colonial Assemblies shall be submitted to the National Assembly, in order to be examined and adopted by them, and presented to the King for his acceptance and confirmation.

5th. The Decrees of the National Assembly, respecting the organization of municipalities, and of Administrative Assemblies, shall be transmitted to the said Colonial Assemblies, with authority to carry into execution any part of the said decrees which may apply to their local situation, subject to the final determination of the National Assembly, and of the King, with respect to the modifications which it may be proper to admit; and subject, also, to the provisional approbation of the Governor, with regard to the provisional execution of the Decrees which shall be made by the Administrative Assemblies.

6th. The same Colonial Assemblies shall express their wishes with respect to the modifications which might be introduced into the prohibitory regulations of the commerce between the Colonies and the Mother-Country, in order, upon their petition, and after having heard the representations upon the part of the French Commerce, that they may be adopted, if it shall be found expedient.

FURTHERMORE—The National Assembly declare they have no intention to effect, either directly, or indirectly, any change in any of the branches of the trade of France with her Colonies. Placing the Colonists and their property under the special protection of the nation, they pronounce all those to be criminal against the nation who shall attempt to excite any insurrections among them.

Judging favourably of the motives which have actuated the Citizens of the said Colonies, they declare there is no ground of complaint against them; and they expect from their patriotism, the maintenance of tranquillity, and an inviolable fidelity to the Nation, to the Laws, and to the King.

CAPTAIN GREENWAY's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVED.

Ship Molly, Quirk,	from	Rotterdam.
Bark Diana, Hunt,		Liverpool.
Brig Assistance, Farish,		Do.
Schooner Betsy, Messenger,		Do.
Brig Ranger, Simpson,		Carron.
Ship Esther, Ledger,		Whitehaven.
—— Liberty, Le Boutteillier,		Havre-de-Grace.
Brig Benn, Kilsick,		Do.
Schooner John, Cochran,		Jamaica.
—— Trial, Parker,		Grenada.

SAILED.

Ship Esther, Ledger,	for	Norfolk.
Snow St. Nicholas, Melida,		Bilboa.
Brig George, Whiteside,		Portugal.
—— Commerce, M'Intire,		Rotterdam.

Messrs. HANSON and BOND.

GENTLEMEN,

THE subject of the enclosed Query, is (in my opinion) of such importance to the public, that I hope it will excuse me for troubling you with it. My reason was, a hope that some of your corresponding Mathematicians would throw a little light on it, which would be of infinite service here; and, as a recompense for their pains, they may, perhaps, rescue from ruin poor people who have not money to carry on endless law-suits, which, I believe, are in a great degree occasioned by the want of a due knowledge of it, or allowing for it properly, which in reality is difficult to be done, as surveyors never lay down a true meridian on their maps, without which it will be impossible to find, to any certainty, the variation when the land was first laid off; and, without knowing that, I think the lines or boundaries cannot be truly traced, except there are marked trees to direct them, which will not always be the case; and that rule of one degree for 15 yards will not always hold good, nor is it true in all places now—therefore, any light thrown on it by your publishing it will oblige many besides

Your humble servant,
A. B.

May 6, 1790.

QUERY—whether the variation is easterly, or westerly, increasing, or decreasing? If westerly increasing (as the common opinion is) what is the reason that surveyors run as many degrees to the left of the course given, as they think the difference is between the present variation, and the variation when the land was last surveyed, in order to coincide with the marked lines?

A Friend to USEFUL *Knowledge.*

Frederick, Virginia,
May 6, 1790.

Mr. ROONEY's Question answered by JOHN B. LAMBERT.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*		
The first man's money is	59	12	3½	17	29
The second man's money is	238	9	2½	10	29
The third man's money is	1430	15	3½	2	29
Pays for the Ship	£. 1728	16	9¼		

A Question by John B. Lambert, of Piscataway, Maryland.

If a body on the earth's surface weigh 1lb. what will its weight be 60 miles above it?

Pork in Barrels.

A small Quantity is just received, and for Sale, on very low Terms, by
MURRAYS & WHEATON.
Alexandria, May 20, 1790.

LOST,

On board the Ship Liberty,
A Round GOLD SNUFF-BOX.—— Whoever has found the same, and delivers it to the Printers hereof, shall receive a liberal Reward, and no Questions asked.
Alexandria, May 20, 1790.

Public Sales.

On SATURDAY the 22d. and WEDNESDAY the 26th. Instant, will be exposed for Sale, at the Vendue Store,
A VARIETY OF
Wet and Dry Goods.
TAYLOR & WILSON, V. M.
Alexandria, May 20, 1790.

Jesse Taylor

HATH JUST IMPORTED,
In the *Betsy*, Capt. *Messenger*, from *Liverpool*,
A general Assortment of
GOODS,
Suitable to the Season, which he will sell on the lowest terms, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.
Alexandria, May 19, 1790. (t. f.)

FOR CHARTER,
To any Port in EUROPE,
The BRIGANTINE

BETSY,
Capt. MESSENGER,
A stout British Vessel, burthen about 2000 Barrels.—If not chartered in a short Time, she will take FREIGHT for LIVERPOOL, with Liberty of Consignment.—For Terms apply to
JESSE TAYLOR.
Alexandria, May 19, 1790. (t. f.)

JUST ARRIVED,
In the Schooner Trial, Capt. Simeon Parker, and now landing at Hooe's Wharf,
A CARGO of high Proof and well-flavoured GRANADA RUM in Puncheons and Quarter-Casks, COFFEE in Bags, and a few Barrels of LIMES.—For Terms apply to DAVID EASTON.
Alexandria, May 20, 1790. 3w.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, a large and commodious BRICK HOUSE, two stories high, formerly the property of ROBERT ALLISON, situated on King-street, in Alexandria. There is a good Cellar under said house, and a convenient Kitchen adjoining it. The LOT upon which those buildings stand, has for its front 30½ feet, and runs back the distance of 175 feet. This house is convenient for Mercantile Business and the accommodation of a Family, having a store-room in the front, and several large apartments above and below.

He will also sell a LOT of GROUND, situated on Pitt-street, whose front is 28 feet, and runs back 100 feet, uniting with the above-mentioned Lot.—This Lot has a good Stable and Carriage-House on it. The situation of this property, and the advantage of its fronting two streets, must render it very valuable. The subscriber will take in payment all sorts of PUBLIC SECURITIES; or will exchange it for LAND lying in Montgomery County, or situated within 30 miles of this Town. If he should be unable to dispose of this property, he will lease it for such time as may be agreeable to any person contracting with him. For terms apply to Mr. JOSIAH WATSON, in Alexandria, or to the Subscriber.

PETER CASANAVE.
George-Town, May 14, 1790. 7w.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY, from *William Jones*, on the night of the 16th inst. *a Negro Man slave*, named *FRANK*. He has been the property of *Joseph Asberry*, *Thomas Brown*, and *Moses Thomas*, all of this County; an artful cunning fellow, though often endeavours to appear otherwise. He was sold five or six years ago by a Ship-Carpenter, who lives in Alexandria, to the aforesaid *Moses Thomas*, and may probably, as he has been used to going by water, make for that place or Dumfries. He was cloathed in a Negro cotton jacket, old country cloth waistcoat, osnaburg shirt, country linen trousers, which, if clean, will appear striped, old white linen breeches, and red and white stockings; but may change his dress.—Said Negro is about 24 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, strong made, walks straight and wide, a little squint-eyed, yellowish complexion, and his hair cut close on the top of his head.—If taken in the County, Two Dollars Reward will be paid on his delivery; if taken out of the County, and delivered to Capt. *John Reynolds*, in Alexandria, or to the subscriber at Wapping, in Loudoun County, the above Reward, with reasonable charges.——All Masters of Vessels and others are hereby forewarned from harbouring or entertaining said Runaway at their peril.
GEORGE RALLS.
May 18, 1790. 3w.

WANTED,
A SUM of
Old Continental Money,
For which Cash will be given.—Inquire of the Printers.

POETRY.

THE PROGRESS OF LIBERTY.

WHAT progreſs does liberty make every week!
How quick from Verſailles has ſhe reach'd Martinique!
And ſo ſoon will her power all the Indies ſubdue,
We ſhall ſee her dominion extend to Peru;
For now to her ſtandard ſo great the reſort is,
Her conqueſts ſhe's ſpreading much quicker than Cortez,
At the rate ſhe goes on, ſhe will ſoon be poſſeſt
Of all hearts that too long have been ſlaves in the Weſt.
Then Eaſtward ſhe'll bend—'tis but croſſing the ocean—
And put the *Poiſſardes* of Morocco in motion.
Now turning Algiers, and the kingdoms piratical,
Into popular Boroughs, and States democratical;
In Egypt, a new conſtitution and laws
Shall end the contention, with Beys and Baſhaws.
But how ſhall ſhe paſs by the ſtrict Dardanelle?
How teach ſuch inveterate ſlaves to rebel?
How impreſs on the children of Predeſtination
Thoſe maxims which tend to ſuch ſtrange reformation?
That Tyranny turn to a free Commonweal,
To *Etats Generaux* and a *Hotel de Ville*?
How make the Vizier ſuch a poor renegade,
As to change his three tails for a Chriſtian cockade?
Or the Mufti to leave all his corps in the lurch,
And give up the revenues and wealth of his Church?
Should Conſtantinople embrace the idea,
Sure nothing will eaſier yield than Crimea;
For we know that the mighty Tartaran Cham
Submitted to Ruſſia, as meek as a lamb;
Content to reſign on the very firſt notice,
Bag and baggage he ſail'd o'er the Palus Mæotis.
From the Crim, the Divinity lands at Oczachow,
Then hey! for her favourite *Veto* at Cracow!
If ſhe meet, in her road, Hyperborean *Kate*,
She may chance to perſuade that ſublime Autocrate,
E'er ſhe quits this vain world, to adopt her opinions,
And preſent her to all her extenſive dominions.
Now in haſte over Sweden and Denmark ſhe wanders,
To ſee how her pupils are acting in Flanders.
From thence to Britannia ſhe travels with ſpeed,
And, perch'd on the pillar in fam'd Runnymede,
She ſurveys the whole iſland, and finds it in awe
Of no pow'r upon earth, but of Juſtice and Law;
No wrongs to redreſs, and no rights to reſtore;
She has all ſhe can wiſh, and ſhe aſks for no more.

W. Lowry & Co.

HAVE JUST IMPORTED,
In the Brig RACHAEL, Capt. JOHN BLAKENEY, from LONDON,
A general Aſſortment of
MERCHANDISE,

To be ſold by the PIECE or PACKAGE only, *viz.*

SUPERFINE and ſecond Broadcloths and Caſſimers; Durants; Wildbores; Joans' Spinning, Camlets, Luſtrings and Moreens; 4-4, ⅞ and ¾ Iriſh Linens; ⅞ Sheetings; brown Linens; Dowlas and Scotch Shirtings; Oſnaburgs, Lancaſhire Sheetings and Ruſſia ditto; Coſſaes, Mull, Jaconet and Book Muſlins; Muſlin Aprons and Handkerchiefs; printed Calicoes; neat Shawls; Pulicat and Baliſore Handkerchiefs; printed Linen and Cotton ditto; plain, flowered and chequered Lawn Handkerchiefs and Aprons; French Cambrics; Modes, Perſians and Ribbons; Men and Women's Thread and Cotton Hoſe; a Variety of Jacket Patterns; Sewing Silk; Twiſt; rich Imperial Buttons; Threads; Pins; Buckrams; Men and Women's Leather Gloves; Felt Hats; Cutlery, neatly aſſorted in Trunks; Ironmongery in Caſks; a large Aſſortment of faſhionable Buttons; 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. Nails and Brads; Ladies' faſhionable Riding Hats; Fuſtians, Jeans, Denims, Velverets, Cordurets and Satinets; Bed-Ticken; Apron-Checks; Linen and Cotton Hollands; Fancy Cords; Muſlinets; and a Variety of other Articles.

Alexandria, April 24, 1790.

FOR CHARTER,
To any Port in EUROPE,

The SHIP ISABELLA,

GEORGE ROBINSON, Maſter,
Now lying at George Town, and will be ready to receive a Cargo in three Weeks.—She is an excellent Ship, a Britiſh Bottom, and will carry between 5 and 600 Hogſheads—Apply to the Maſter on board, or to
DANIEL and ISAAC M'PHERSON.

WHO HAVE LATELY RECEIVED
A general Aſſortment of
Bolting-Cloths,

Which are of as good a Quality, and will be ſold as cheap, as any imported into America.
Alexandria, April 25, 1790. 6w

VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, *on low terms*,

THAT valuable PLANTATION, lately in poſſeſſion of Col. *James Hendricks*—It is ſituated within four miles of the town of Alexandria, in the State of Virginia; contains about 270 Acres, more or leſs, and has erected thereon a large and elegant Brick Dwelling-Houſe, a very commodious Barn, and other neceſſary out-houſes, &c. &c.—The ſituation of this place is beautiful, and remarkably healthy, and its proximity to the town of Alexandria makes it very valuable, as it is well wooded, and has a large proportion of excellent Meadow in high order. It is needleſs to ſay any more of this place, as it is ſuppoſed any perſon inclined to purchaſe would wiſh to ſee it, and a view of the premiſes will be a greater recommendation than the moſt flattering deſcription.—Alſo, a HOUSE and LOT, in the town of Bath, in Berkeley County, ſituated in the beſt part of the town.

A TRACT of LAND of the firſt quality, containing 300 Acres, ſituated on the river Ohio, near the town of Pittſburgh——And an undivided right in ſeveral TRACTS of LAND, on the Suſquehan, na river, in Pennſylvania.

Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe any of the above premiſes, may hear the terms of ſale and further particulars, by applying to Mr. JOHN WARDER, in Philadelphia; Mr. JOSIAH WATSON or WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, in Alexandria or to Mr. B. STODDART, George-Town.

February 11, 1790.

Bryan Hampſon

Hath for SALE, at his STORE, oppoſite Doctor CRAIK's,

WEST-INDIA RUM; New-England Rum; Cogniac Brandy; old Spirits; Madeira, Sherry, Liſbon and Teneriffe Wines; mould and dipped Candles by the Box or ſmall Quantity; white and brown Soap; Hyſon, Green, Souchong and Bohea Teas; Coffee; loaf and brown Sugars; Cotton and Wool Cards; ſweeping and ſcrubbing Bruſhes; white Wine Vinegar; Marſeilles Oil; Lemons and Oranges by the Box or Dozen; Hair-Powder; Muſtard, &c &c.—which he will ſell low for Caſh. (t. f.)

James Kidd,

SADDLE, CAP and HARNESS MAKER,

JUST NOW ARRIVED from EDINBURGH, with an elegant Aſſortment of SADDLERY GOODS,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he has opened Shop at the Head of King-Street and Corner of St. Aſaph Street, at the Green Saddle-Tree, where he intends carrying on the SADDLERY and HARNESS BUSINESS in all its Branches. He flatters himſelf that he will give Satisfaction to thoſe that favour him with their Employment, and furniſh them in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable Manner, and on the loweſt Terms.

A few of the Articles are as follows:

Faſhionable Hunting-Saddles,	A very elegant Aſſortment of Whips,
Spring Patent Saddles,	Thongs of different Sizes,
Strong Saddles for Country Uſe,	Curry Combs & Bruſhes,
Ladies' Side-Saddles of various Kinds,	Waſhing Bruſhes and Spunges,
Do. made with turning Heads,	Horſe Clothes and Rugs,
Clog-Stirrups of all Colours, for Ladies,	Rollers & Breaking Tackle,
Portmanteaus made to any Size,	Saddle-Cloths of all Kinds,
Hard Leather Trunks,	Velvet & Leather Caps,
Rein Curb-Bridles,	Pocket-Books of different Sizes,
Hard or Spring Woollen Girths,	Fine elaſtic plated Spurs,
Surſingles of all Sorts,	Spring do. do.
Boot-Garters of all Sorts,	Coach and Chair Harneſs made in the neateſt Manner, and Chairs repaired,
Martingals of all Sorts,	
Shot-Belts of different Sizes,	Falſe Collars for ſaving Horſes,
Dog-Collars and Padlocks,	All Kinds of Waggon and Dray Harneſs made on a new Conſtruction.
Saddle-Bags of any Size,	

☞ Orders from the Country ſhall be punctually attended to.

Alexandria, May 6, 1790.

N. B. He has on Hand an elegant Four-Wheel CHAISE for a Child.

*** Wanted an Apprentice to the Saddlery Buſineſs. 3w.

☞ THE Partnerſhip between *John* and *James Caruthers* being this Day diſſolved by mutual Conſent, all Perſons having Demands againſt ſaid Partnerſhip are hereby deſired to bring in their Accounts, and have them adjuſted; and thoſe indebted are deſired to come and make Payments as ſoon as poſſible. JOHN CARUTHERS,
JAMES CARUTHERS.

Lexington, May 1, 1790.

WANTED,

A LOT near the Town, fit to accommodate a Horſe and Cow.—Any Perſon having ſuch to rent or ſell, may pleaſe to apply to

THOMAS VOWELL.

Alexandria, May 22, 1790. 3w

Spring Goods.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the Ship LANCASTER, Capt. WILLIAM BROWN, from WHITEHAVEN, and for SALE at the Wharehouſe of

Robinſon, Sanderſon & Company,

A large and general Aſſortment of
GOODS
Suitable to the approaching Seaſon:

For particulars of which they refer to printed Handbills.

Alexandria, April 22, 1790.

N. B. A Quantity of TAR for ſale by the Barrel.

The beautiful imported Horſe
VENETIAN,

Will COVER MARES this ſeaſon at the Hop-Yard, in Prince George's County, Maryland, near the Eaſtern Branch Ferry, four miles from George-Town, ſix from Bladenſburg, five from the Ferry oppoſite Alexandria, and about five from where he covered laſt year, at *Five Guineas* a Mare, and a *Dollar* to the Grom, which may be diſcharged by paying *Three Guineas* a Mare, on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next, and a *Dollar* to the Groom when the Mare is covered.

VENETIAN is a fine bay, fifteen hands two inches high, with length and bone in proportion, was bred by Sir James Pennyman, Bart. of Yorkſhire, and got by Doge, his dam by Jenniſon Shafto's Snap, who was ſire to Goldfinder, Gnawpoſt, Daiſy, and other good runners; his grandam by Old Fox. Doge was bred by Capt. Wentworth, and got by Regulus, a ſon of the Godolphin Arabian, his dam by Crab, his grandam by Dicar's Dimple, who was got by Leed's Arabian, his dam by Old Shanker, a ſon of the Davey Yellow Turk, out of a daughter of Dodſworth. Leeds's Arabian, was the ſire of Leeds, Baſto, and the grandam of Childers. VENETIAN's performances upon the turf were capital; the particulars of which will be advertiſed in the Maryland Gazette, or may be ſeen by examining the calendars of 1777, 1778, and 1779. His colts are remarkably handſome and ſtout.—There are near two hundred acres of good paſturage, under an excellent fence, *gratis*, and the greateſt care will be taken; but I will not be anſwerable for eſcapes or accidents.

March 24, 1790. OVERTON CARR.

N. B. Thoſe gentlemen who neglected to pay laſt year, by the firſt of Auguſt, and, conſequently, are accountable for the whole ſum of Five Guineas, are informed that if they will ſend their Mares this ſeaſon, and will pay the ſum of Six Guineas by the 1ſt of Auguſt next, they ſhall have a receipt in full.

HYDER ALLY

Is in high perfection, and ſtands this ſeaſon at Mount-Ararat, the ſame place that he ſtood at laſt year, ſix miles below Piſcataway, and will cover Mares at *Three Pounds* the ſeaſon, and *Five Shillings* to the Groom; but the money muſt be paid at the ſtable door, or, at furtheſt, by the firſt of September.

HYDER ALLY is a fine gray, beautifully dappled, eight years old this ſpring, full fifteen hands three inches high, remarkably bony and active; his ſtrong reſemblance to his ſire, whoſe colts are in high eſtimation, both for the turf and ſaddle, will be a conſiderable inducement to thoſe who wiſh to breed fine horſes; and the following pedigree (well authenticated) will prove him equal in blood to any horſe in America:

He was got by the noted Arabian, his dam by Othello, his grandam (an imported mare, from the Duke of Hamilton's Stud) by Spot, his great grandam by Cartouch, his great, great grandam by Old Traveller, his great, great, great grandam by Sedbury, his great, great, great, great grandam by Childers, out of a Barb Mare.——Good paſturage will be provided for mares *gratis*, and every poſſible care taken of them; but eſcapes, or other accidents, muſt be at the riſk of the owners.

PETER CORNEIL, Groom.

Prince George's County, Maryland,
March 24, 1790.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE and LOT, in George-Town, ſituated on Falls-Street, convenient to the Market-Houſe, and alſo to the new Warehouſe, which circumſtances make it an eligible ſtand either for ſtore or tavern. The houſe is large and commodious, 4 rooms on the lower floor;—beſides, there is a kitchen, and ground for an excellent garden. For further particulars, the price and terms of ſale, inquire of ELIZABETH DONCASTLE.

George-Town, March 8, 1790.

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